Troubleshooting your FacWideIN MRSA Bacteremia and CDI LabID Event SIR

We suggest that you review the [General Tips for NHSN Analysis](#) document before reviewing this troubleshooting guide any further. This guide assumes recent dataset generation and no 'Alerts' on the home screen.

➢ **MRSA Bacteremia and *C.difficile* LabID Event SIR general information:**
- Baseline time period: 2010-2011
- Risk adjustment used in the SIRs: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/mrsa-cdi/RiskAdjustment-MRSA-CDI.pdf

➢ **Problem #1: How can I tell which events are being counted in the numerator of the SIR?**

Solution:
- MRSA Bacteremia- Only hospital-onset (HO) MRSA LabID events from blood specimens are included in the SIR. Run a "Line Listing for all MRSA LabID events" (using the Modify option) limited to the appropriate time period and sorted by patient ID and specimen date. Look for those events in which onset="HO" and specimenSource="BLDSPC". If a patient has a positive MRSA bacteremia LabID event within 14 days of a previous MRSA bacteremia LabID event (regardless of location), the second event is **not** counted in the SIR. Review the line list to identify patients with > 1 MRSA bacteremia LabID event.

- *C.difficile-* Only hospital-onset (HO*) C.difficile* **incident** LabID events are counted in the SIR. Run the "Line Listing for all CDIF LabID events", and look for those events in which onset = "HO" and cdiAssay = "Incident".

➢ **Problem #2: My LabID event SIRs are not being calculated.**

Solution:
- Step 1: The number of predicted infections must be ≥ 1 for the SIR to be calculated. If you have less than 1 predicted infection, your data are still considered "complete" and will still be sent to CMS provided all other requirements are met.

- Step 2: You may have an outlier prevalence rate for a quarter. In this case, a second table in the SIR output will display the outlier prevalence rate; ensure that the number of admissions and the number of community-onset MRSA bacteremia LabID events for the quarter are accurately reflected. The LabID event SIR cannot be calculated when the MRSA bacteremia community-onset prevalence rate for the quarter is above 0.88, or the CDI community-onset prevalence rate is above 1.78. However, the data will still be sent to CMS provided all other requirements are met.

- Step 3: The LabID event SIRs can only be calculated on the quarter-level or higher. If you have the 'Group by' option set to summaryYM (to run data by month) on the modification screen, the SIR will not be calculated.

- Step 4: Confirm that your monthly reporting plans and monthly summary data list 'FacWideIN' as the location designation for MRSA and CDI LabID event surveillance.

➢ **Problem #3: The number of events listed in the SIR is not accurate.**

Solution:
- Step 1: MRSA (All Specimens or Blood Only) and/or *C.difficile* should be listed in your monthly reporting plan for each month of the quarter, under the location designation of 'FacWideIN'.

- Step 2: Summary data for the 'FacWideIN' location, including all required fields for the number of patient days and number of admissions, should be entered for every month in the quarter, and the 'No Events' box should be checked for each month, as necessary.

- Step 3: Review event line lists to look at details of the MRSA Bacteremia and/or *C.difficile* LabID events entered in NHSN. Be sure you are counting the appropriate events (see problem #1, above).

CMS IPPS Checklist for MRSA: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/CMS/Helpful-Tips-for-MRSA-Blood-Reporting.pdf
CMS IPPS Checklist for CDI: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/CMS/Helpful-Tips-for-CDI-Reporting.pdf